BookletChart™

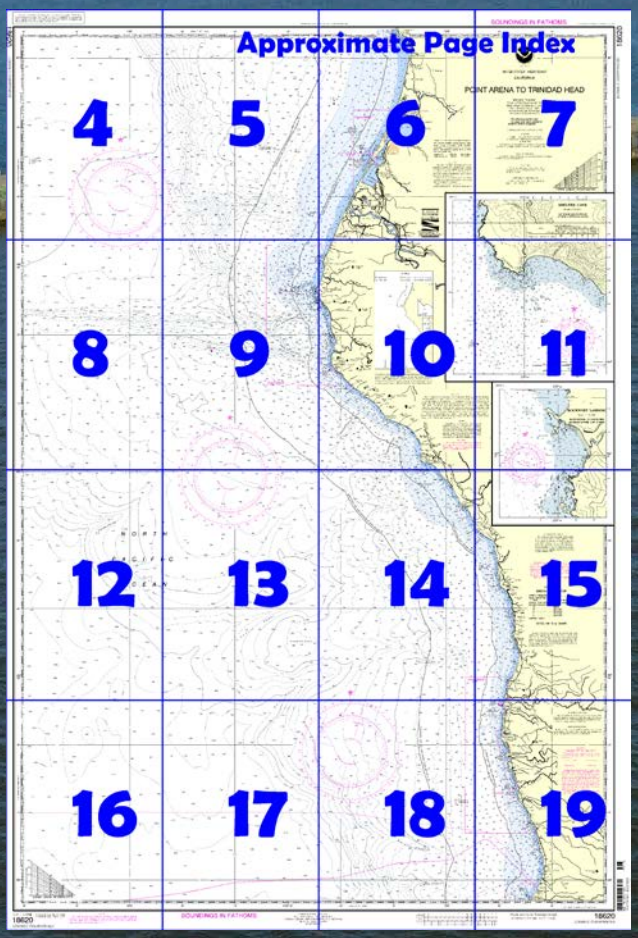
Port Arena to Trinidad Head

NOAA Chart 18620

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

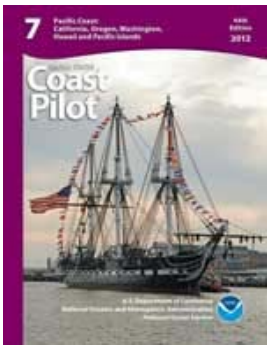
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18620.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
From Point Arena the cliffs of the point extend 0.5 mile NE to the mouth of **Garcia River,** from which sand dunes and beaches extend N for 4 miles. Beyond this point for 40 miles to **Ten Mile River Beach** the coast is rugged.
Mal Pass is a steep gulch 5.2 miles N of Point Arena. **Red Bluff**, 8 miles N of Point Arena, is a prominent cliff. **Elk Rock**, 8.5 miles N of Point Arena, is 95 feet high and 0.5 mile offshore.
For 0.5 mile N of Laguna Point the bluffs are low, thence a straight sand beach extends for 3 miles to the mouth of **Ten Mile River**. The beach is backed by sand dunes for 0.5 mile inland; the tree line is about 1.5 miles from the beach. The concrete
highway bridge over Ten Mile River is conspicuous from the W.
Kibesillah Rock, 1.2 miles N of Ten Mile River and 0.4 mile off the line of the cliffs, is the outermost danger for many miles N and S. It is small and washed over almost continuously even in ordinary weather. Other rocks and rocky islets up to 80 feet high are inside of Kibesillah Rock.
Switzer Rock, 5.5 miles N of Ten Mile River and 0.3 mile offshore, is small with deep water close around it; every large swell washes over the rock. A covered rock marked by a breaker is 170 yards SE of Switzer Rock.
Gordon Hill, 6.5 miles N of Ten Mile River, is bare to the summit and terminates seaward in 60-foot-high **Abalone Point**, which is bordered by low outlying rocks.
Hardy Rock, 9.5 miles N of Ten Mile River and 0.4 mile offshore, is a small 47-foot-high islet.
From Abalone Point the coast trends NW for 4 miles to **Cape Vizcaino**, which is a broad, irregular line of precipitous cliffs, 100 feet high, very broken, and bordered by low rocks, 200 to 300 yards offshore.
Island Knob, a rocky lime-covered islet, lies close-to and almost connected with Cape Vizcaino. A covered rock marked by a breaker is 275 yards W of the islet. **Cottaneva Rock**, 20 feet high, is 500 yards SE of Island Knob and 275 yards offshore. Several smaller rocks lie inside of it and two others about 160 yards NW.
Cahto Peak, 11.5 miles E of Cape Vizcaino, is prominent in clear weather.
Between Cape Vizcaino and Point Delgada are several small exposed landings available for use only in the summer and in smooth weather.
Sea Lion Rock, a mile N of Cape Vizcaino and 500 yards offshore, is 5 feet high and inhabited by sea lions. **Cottaneva Needle**, 0.5 mile N of Sea Lion Rock, is a prominent black pinnacle rock 55 feet high.
Double Cone Rock is 3.5 miles N of Cape Vizcaino and 300 yards offshore.
Usal Rock, 5 miles N of Cape Vizcaino, is 45 feet high and black in color. It lies 200 yards off a small point of rocks.
The mouth of **Usal Valley** is about a mile N of Usal Rock, and is a narrow, steep gulch, in front of which is a small area of flat land with a low beach. A small grassy hillock is just inside the gulch. The view up the valley is open for a very short time while passing.
Big White Rock, 95 feet high, lies 7.7 miles N of Cape Vizcaino, and 125 yards offshore from the steep cliffs, which are bordered by numerous rocks.
Anderson Cliff, 10 miles N of Cape Vizcaino, is a projecting rocky spur 715 feet high, with one large rock and numerous smaller ones close inshore. **Jackson Pinnacle**, 1.1 miles N of Anderson Cliff, is a black rock 45 feet high, so close to the rocky beach that from seaward it is hard to distinguish from the bluff behind it. When seen from along shore, it is prominent.
Cluster Cone Rock, a prominent 68-foot pinnacle, is the largest and whitest of a small cluster of 6 rocks, 200 yards offshore, lying 12.5 miles N of Cape Vizcaino.
Morgan Rock, a large white-topped, block-shaped rock 57 feet high and 0.5 mile NW of Cluster Cone Rock, shows prominently. It is the largest of a group of rocks extending some 200 yards from a high rocky cliff and is particularly valuable as a landmark when higher land is covered by fog.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Alameda	Commander 11th CG District Alameda, CA	(510) 437-3700

Table of Selected Chart Notes

SHELTER COVE

Scale 1:10,000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Scale 1:20,000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

(For offshore navigation only)
Use large scale charts outlined in purple for inshore navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:200,000 at Lat 41° 00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.471" southward and 4.172" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Eureka, CA	KEC-82	162.400 MHz WX2
Point Arena, CA	KIH-30	162.550 MHz WX1

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in San Franscisco, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

VESSEL TRANSITING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force endorse a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Cook Inlet, Alaska and San Diego, California. See U.S.Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 3 for details.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

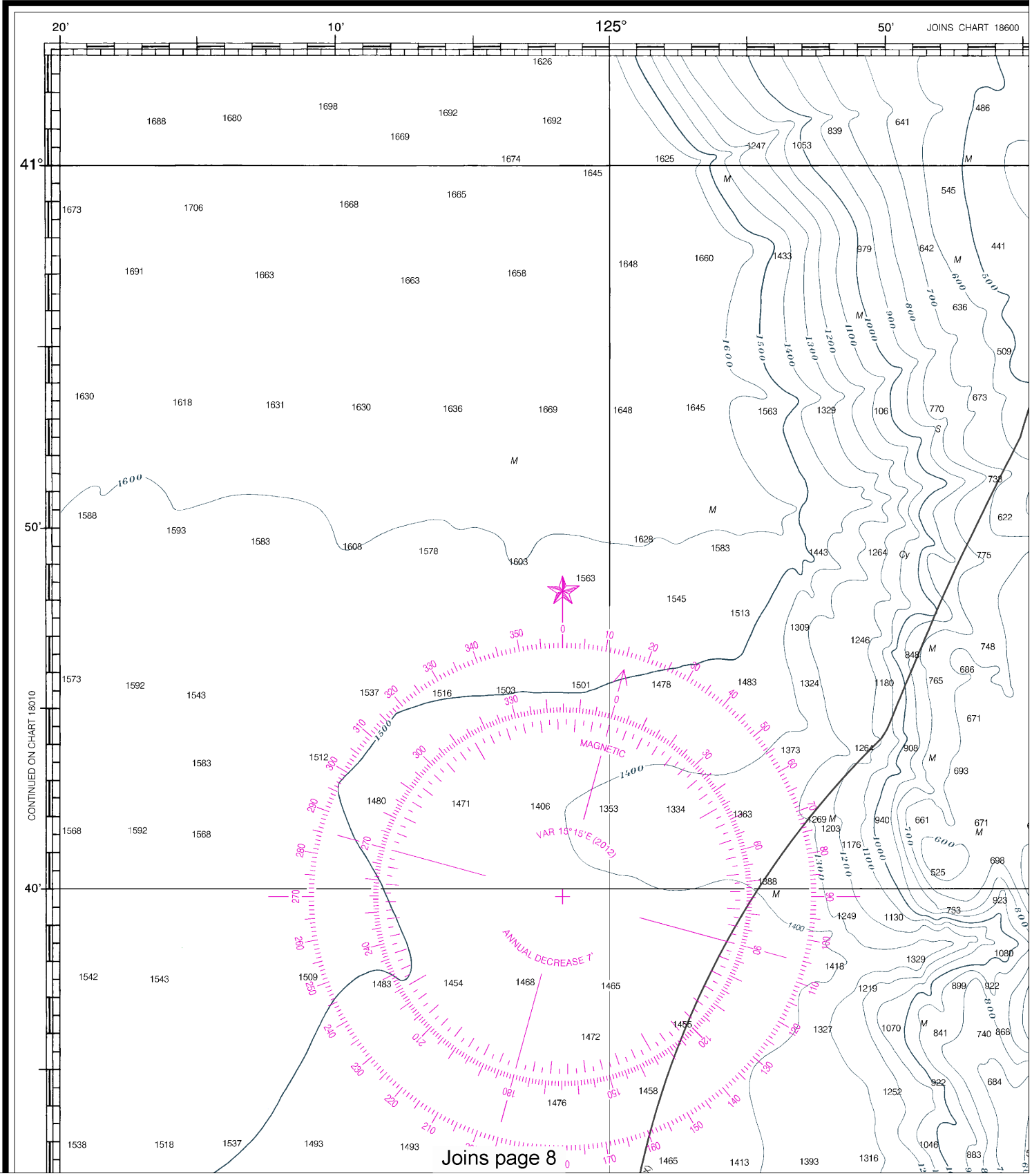
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Shelter Cove	(40°02'N/124°04'W)	6.0	5.4	1.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jan 2012)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

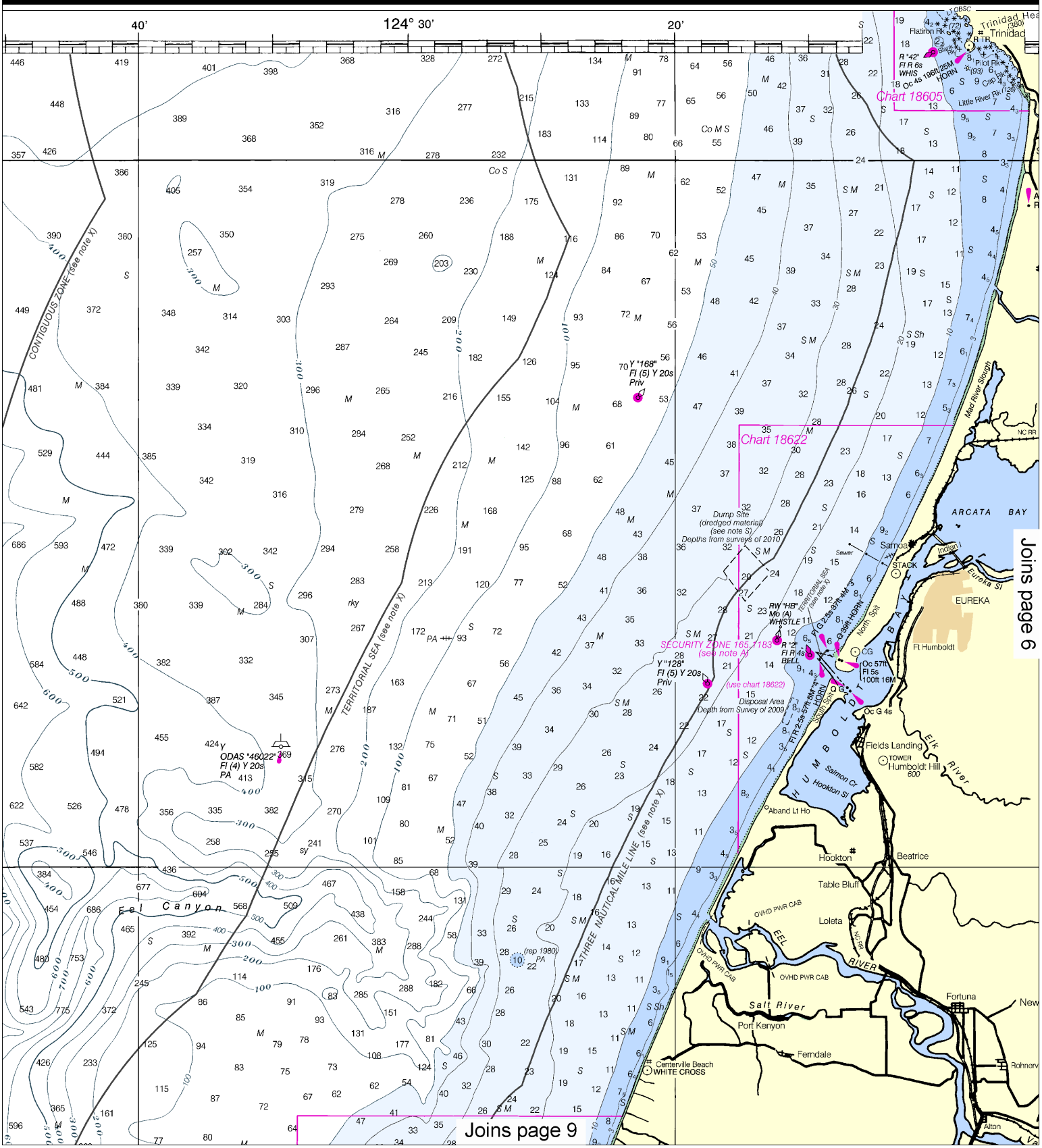
18620



4

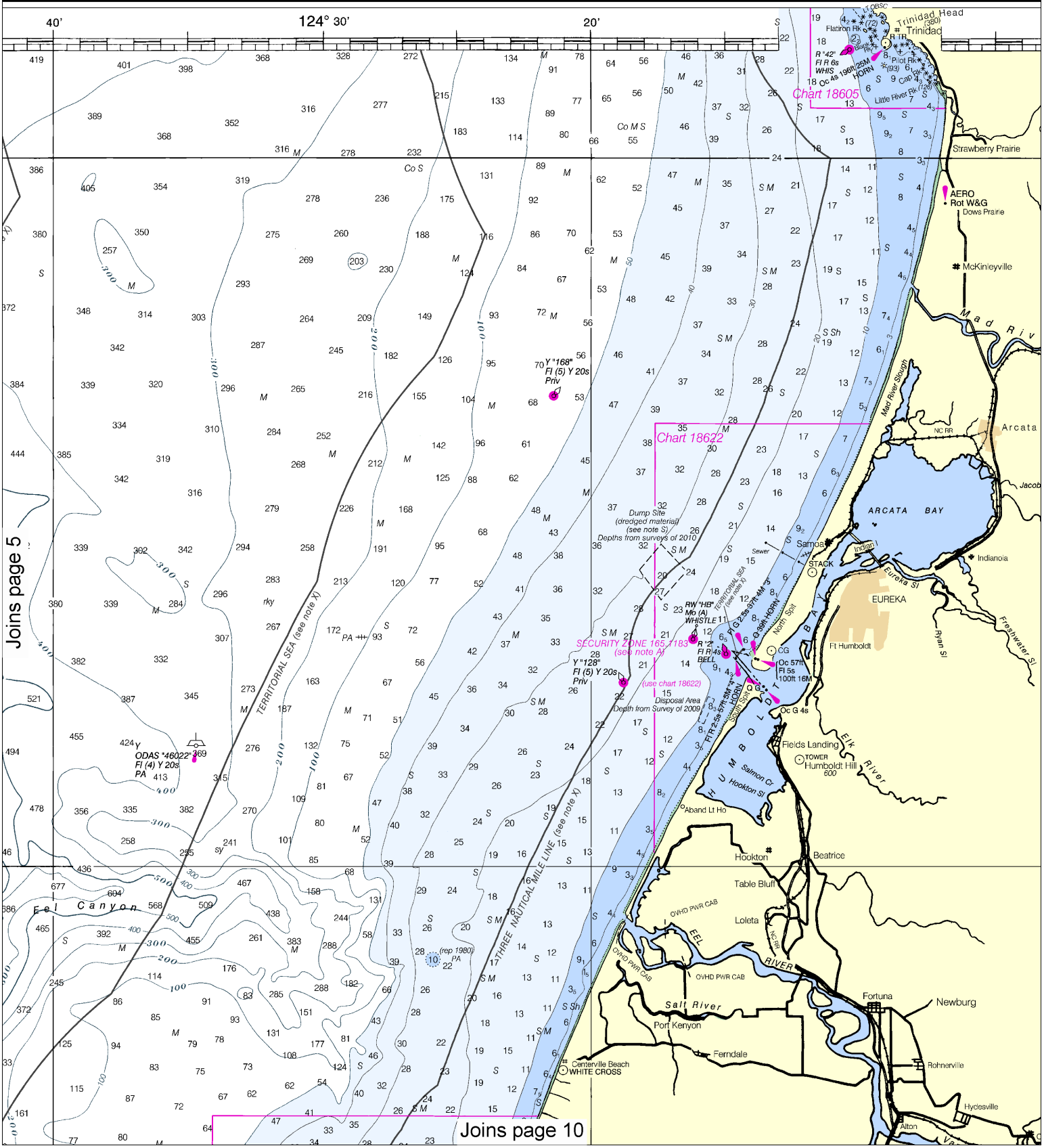
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Formerly C&GS 5602, 1st Ed., Oct. 1915 C-1913-132 KAPP 1806



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:266667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 5602, 1st Ed., Oct. 1915 C-1913-132 KAPP 1806



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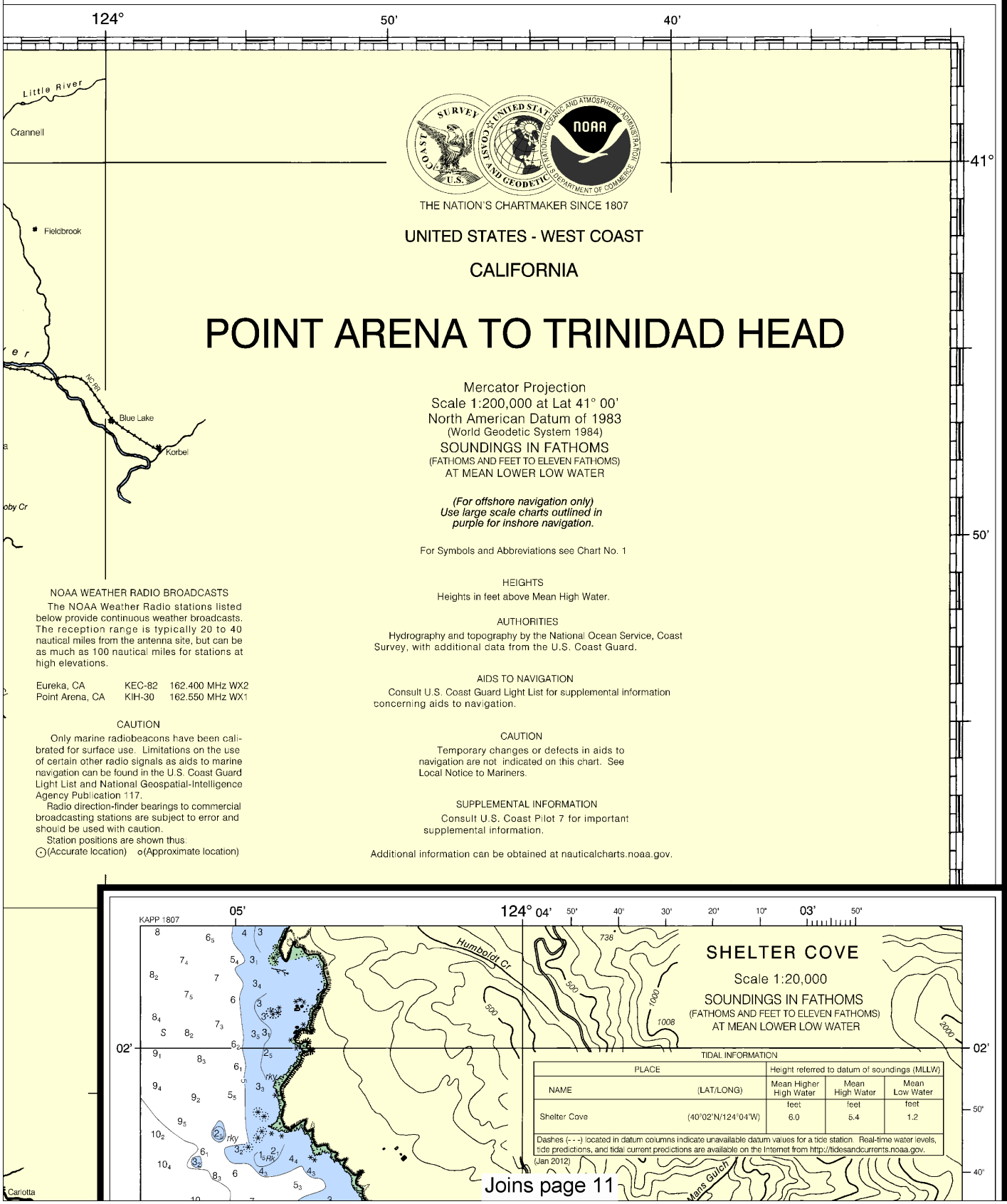
124°
50'
40'
41°
50'
Little River
Crannell
Fieldbrook
Blue Lake
Korbel
THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - WEST COAST
CALIFORNIA
POINT ARENA TO TRINIDAD HEAD
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:200,000 at Lat 41° 00'
North American Datum of 1983
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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
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Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)
KAPP 1807
05'
124° 04'
50'
40'
30'
20'
10'
03'
50'
02'
Humboldt Cr
738
500
1000
1008
2000
SHELTER COVE
Scale 1:20,000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
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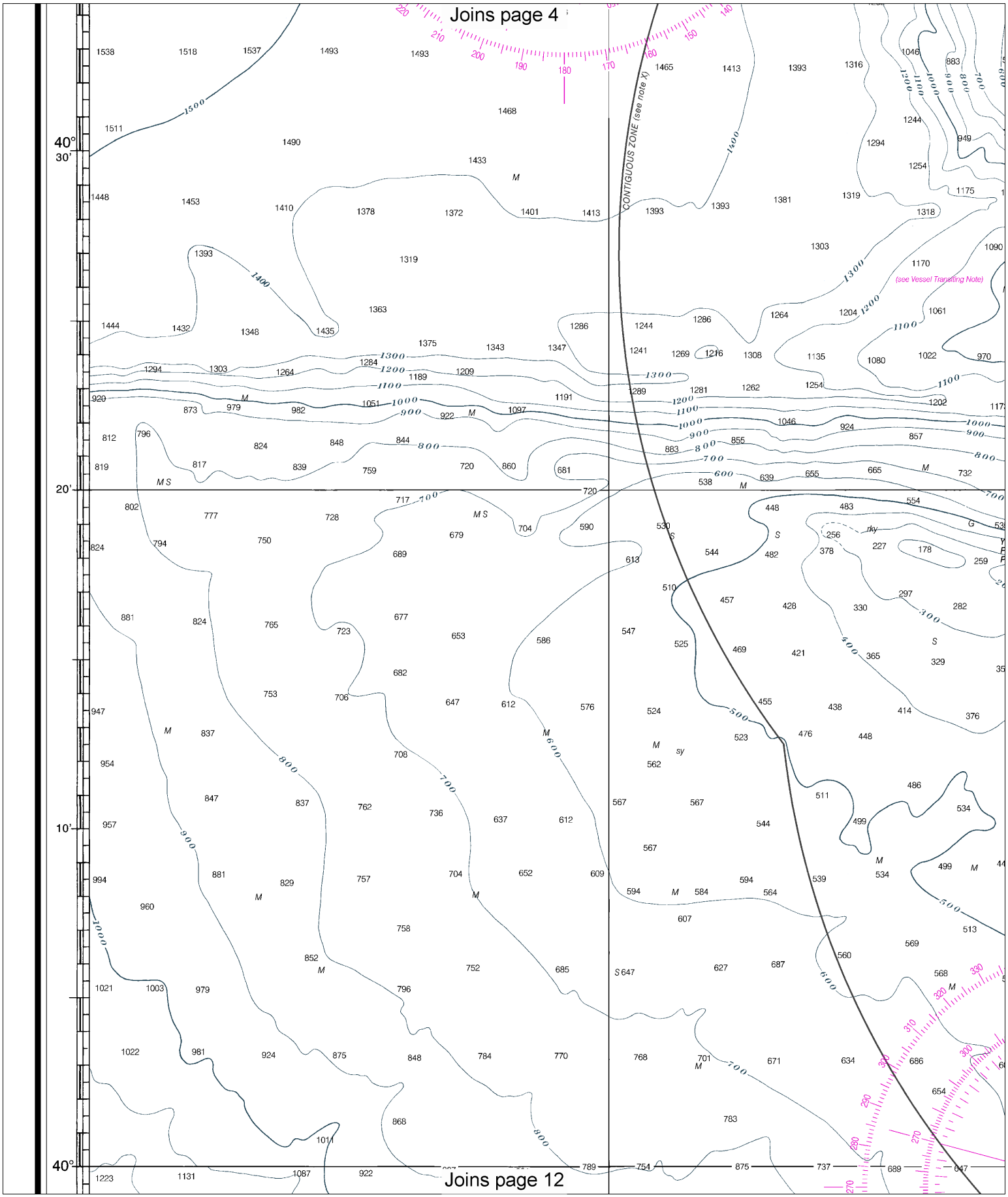
(Jan 2012)
Joins page 11
Mans Gulch
50'
40'
Carlotta



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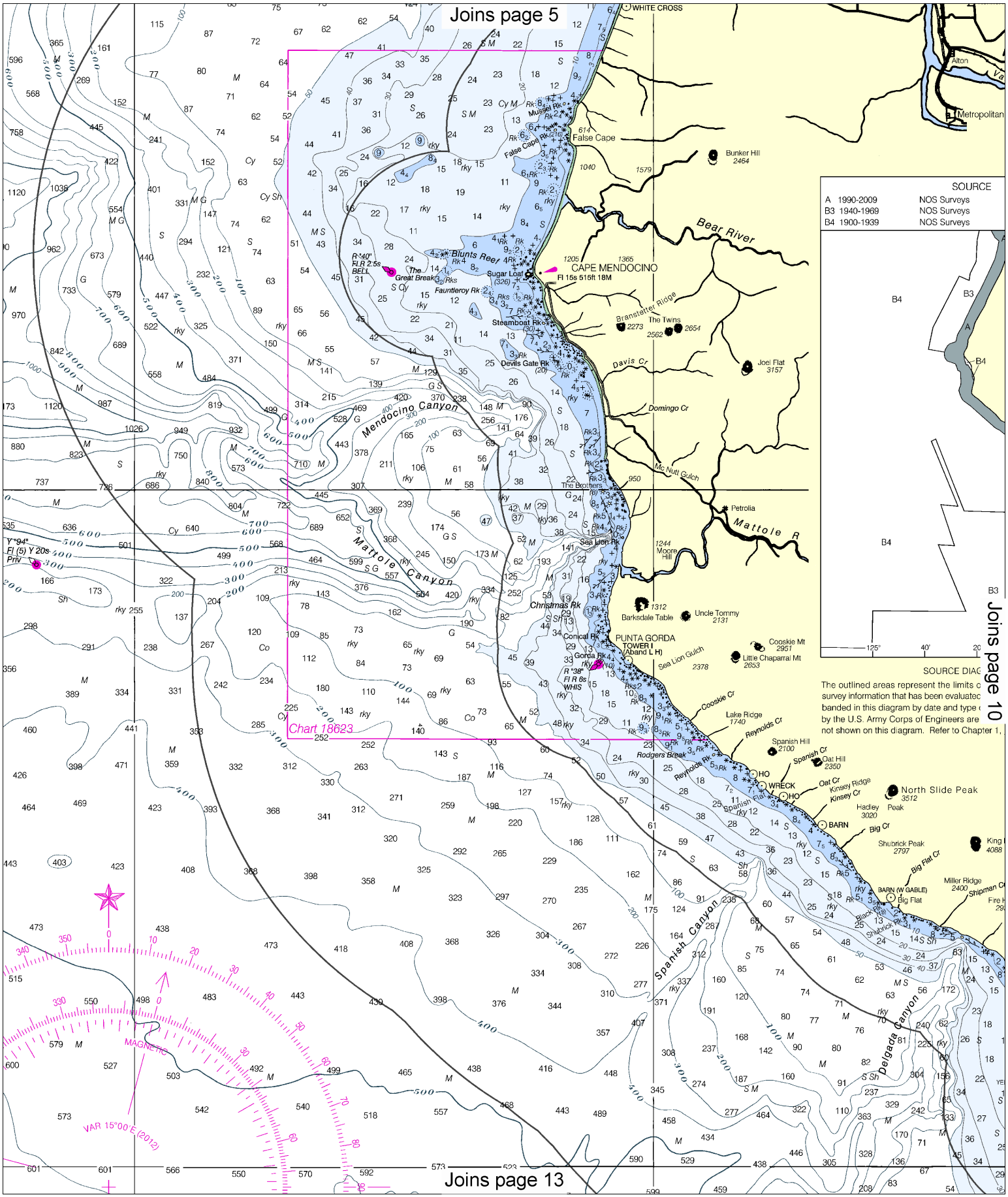
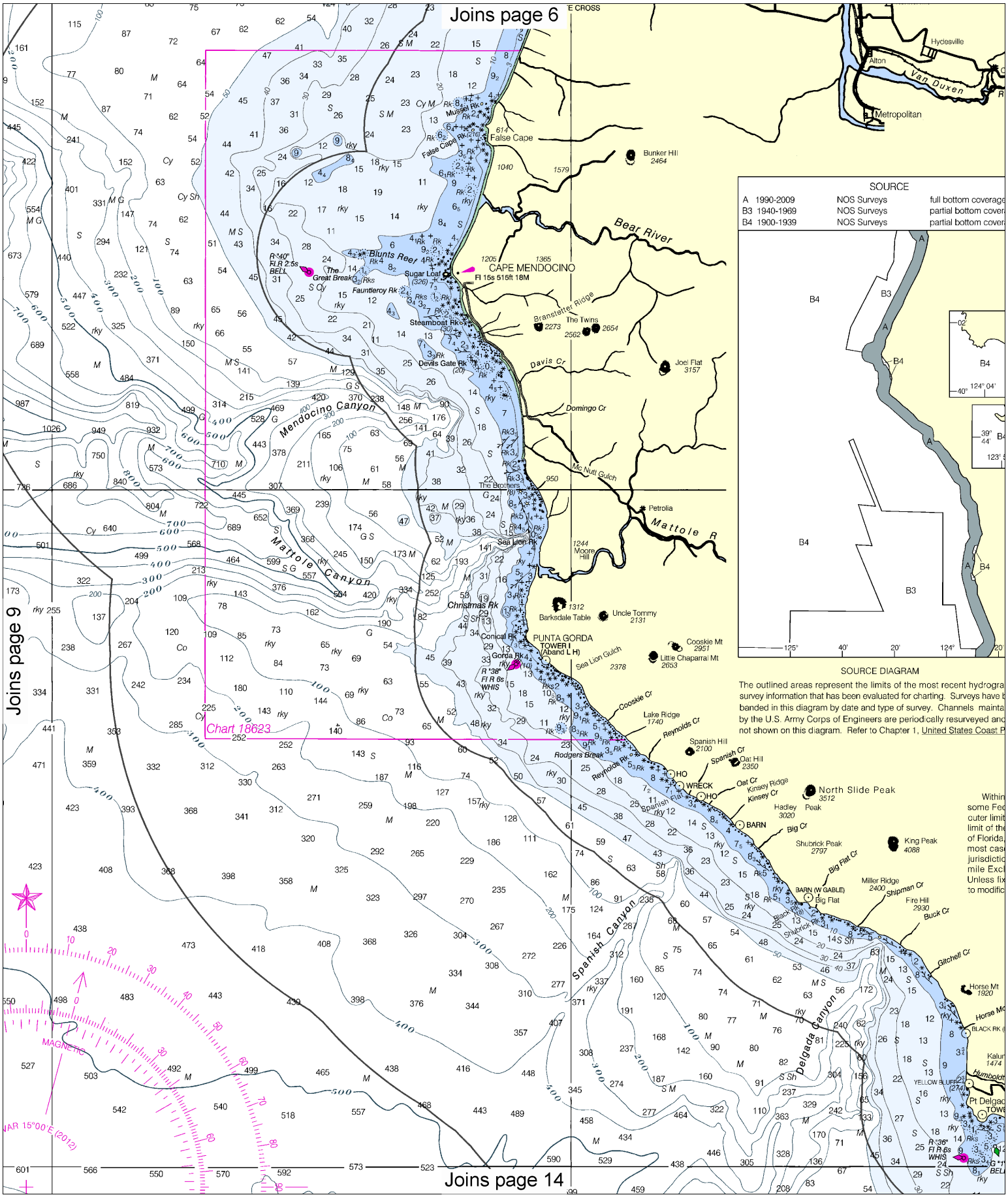
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Chart 18623
WHITE CROSS
False Cape
CAPE MENDOCINO
Fl 15s 515ft 18M
Bear River
Bunker Hill
2464
Blunts Reef
Sugar Loaf
(326)
The Great Break
Fauntleroy Rk
Steamboat Rks
Devils Gate Rk
Branstetter Ridge
The Twins
2273
2562
2654
Joel Flat
3157
Davis Cr
Domingo Cr
Mc Nutt Gulch
Petrolia
Mattole R
Mattole Canyon
Mendocino Canyon
Moore Hill
1244
Barksdale Table
1312
Uncle Tommy
2131
PUNTA GORDA
TOWER I
(Aband L H)
Conical Rk
Gorda Rk
R "38"
Fl R 6s
WHIS
Christmas Rk
Sea Lion Rk
Sea Lion Gulch
2378
Cooskie Mt
2951
Little Chaparral Mt
2653
Cooskie Cr
Lake Ridge
1740
Reynolds Cr
Rodgers Break
Spanish Hill
2100
Spanish Cr
Oat Hill
2350
Oat Cr
Kinsey Ridge
Kinsey Cr
Spanish Flat
HO
WRECK
BARN
North Slide Peak
3512
Hadley Peak
3020
Big Cr
Shubrick Peak
2797
Big Flat Cr
Miller Ridge
2400
BARN (W GABLE)
Big Flat
Shipman Cr
Spanish Canyon
Delgada Canyon
Alton
Metropolitan
SOURCE
A 1990-2009 NOS Surveys
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys
SOURCE DIAG
The outlined areas represent the limits o
survey information that has been evaluatec
banded in this diagram by date and type
by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are
not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1,
MAGNETIC
VAR 15°00'E (2012)



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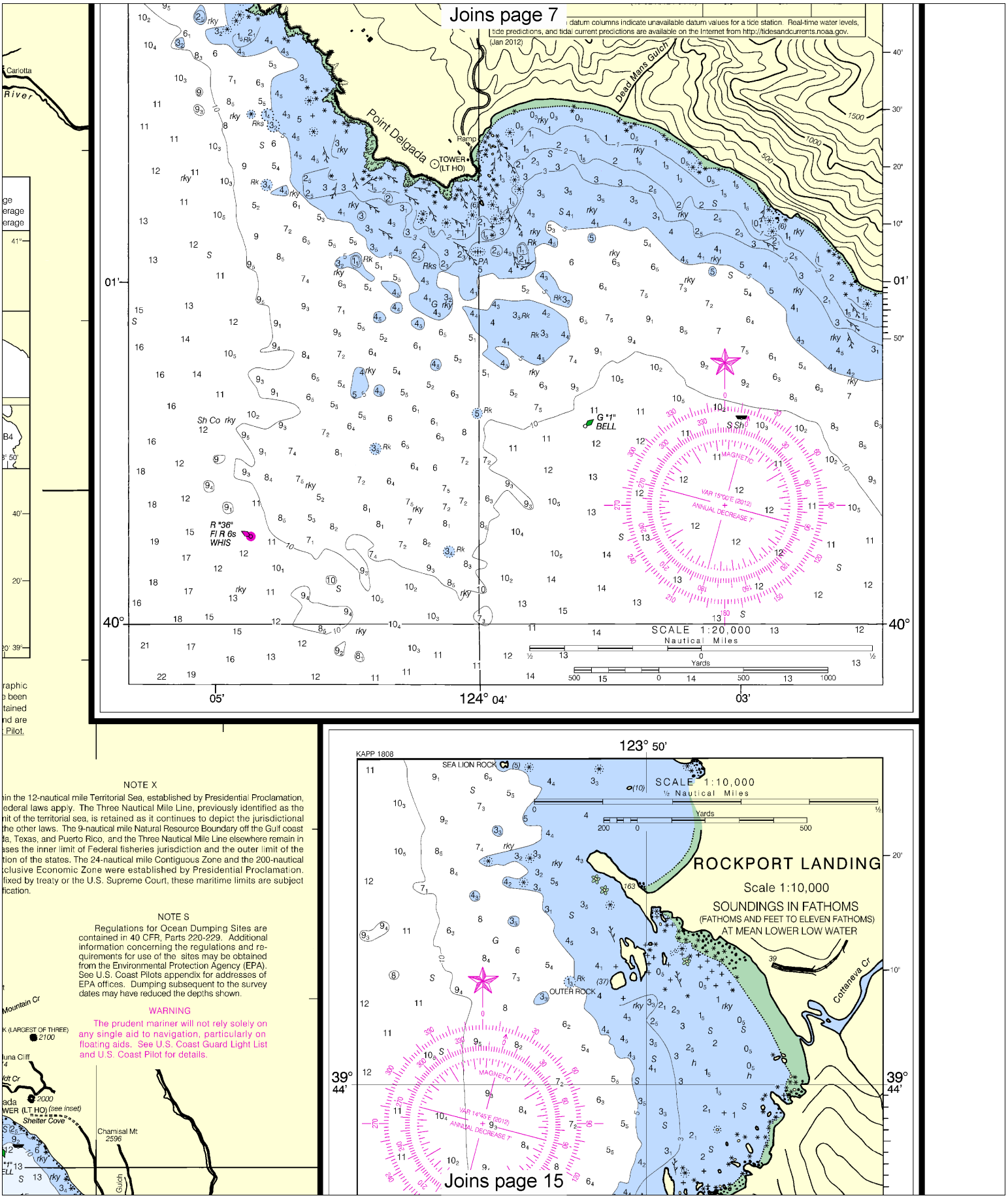

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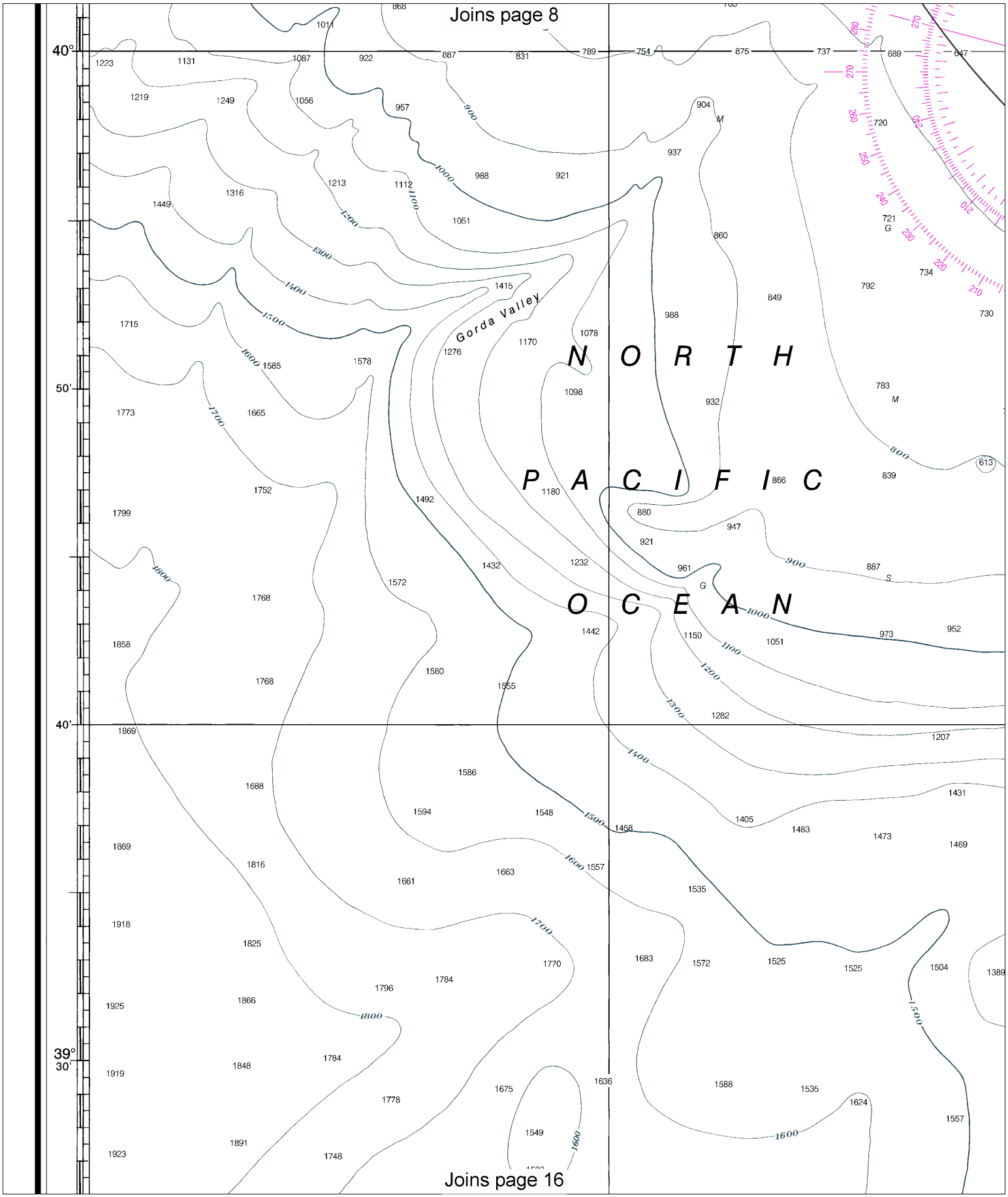

12

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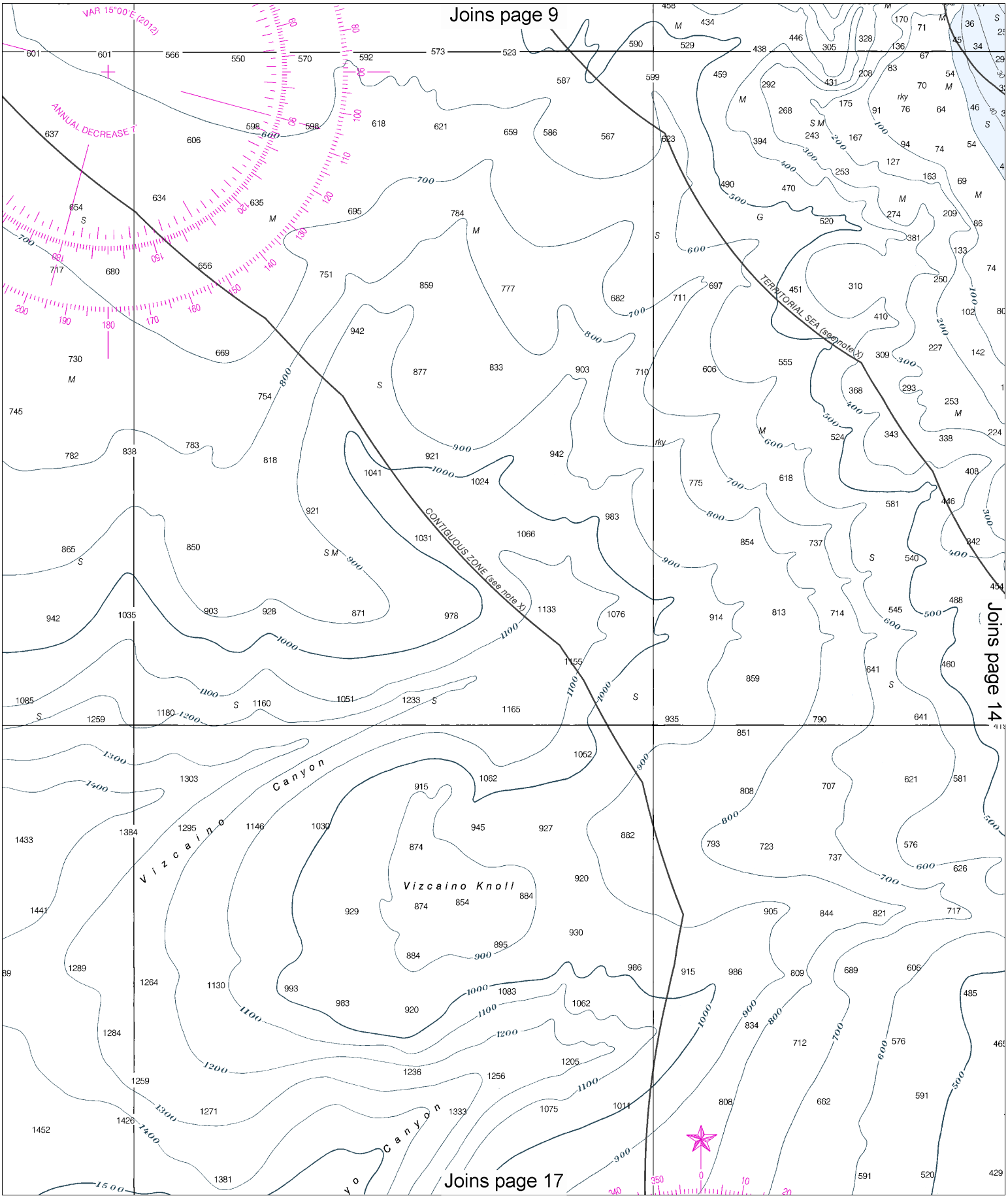
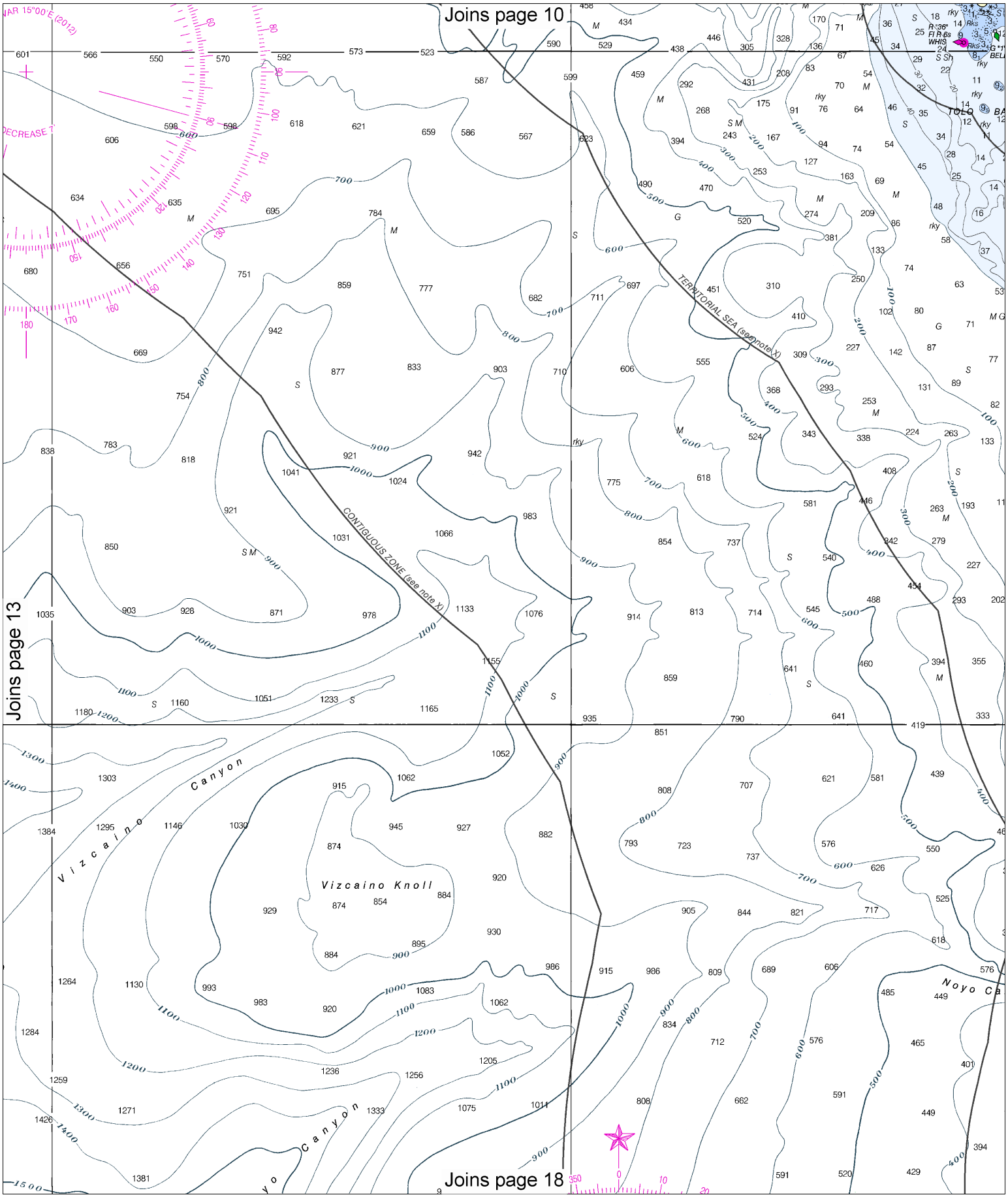

Joins page 9
VAR 15°00'E (2012)
ANNUAL DECREASE 7'
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
Vizcaino Canyon
Vizcaino Knoll
Vizcaino Canyon
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



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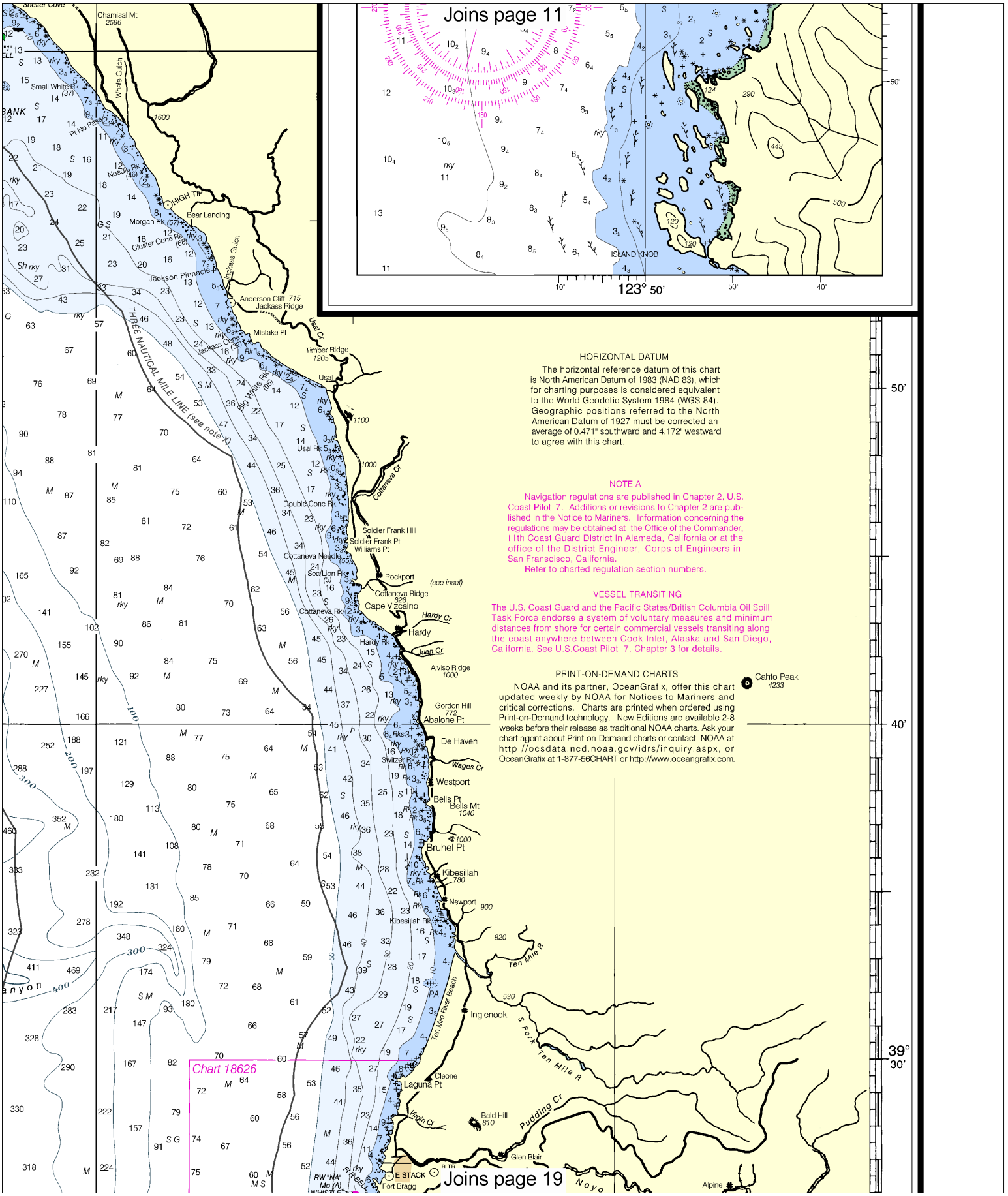

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

VESSEL TRANSITING

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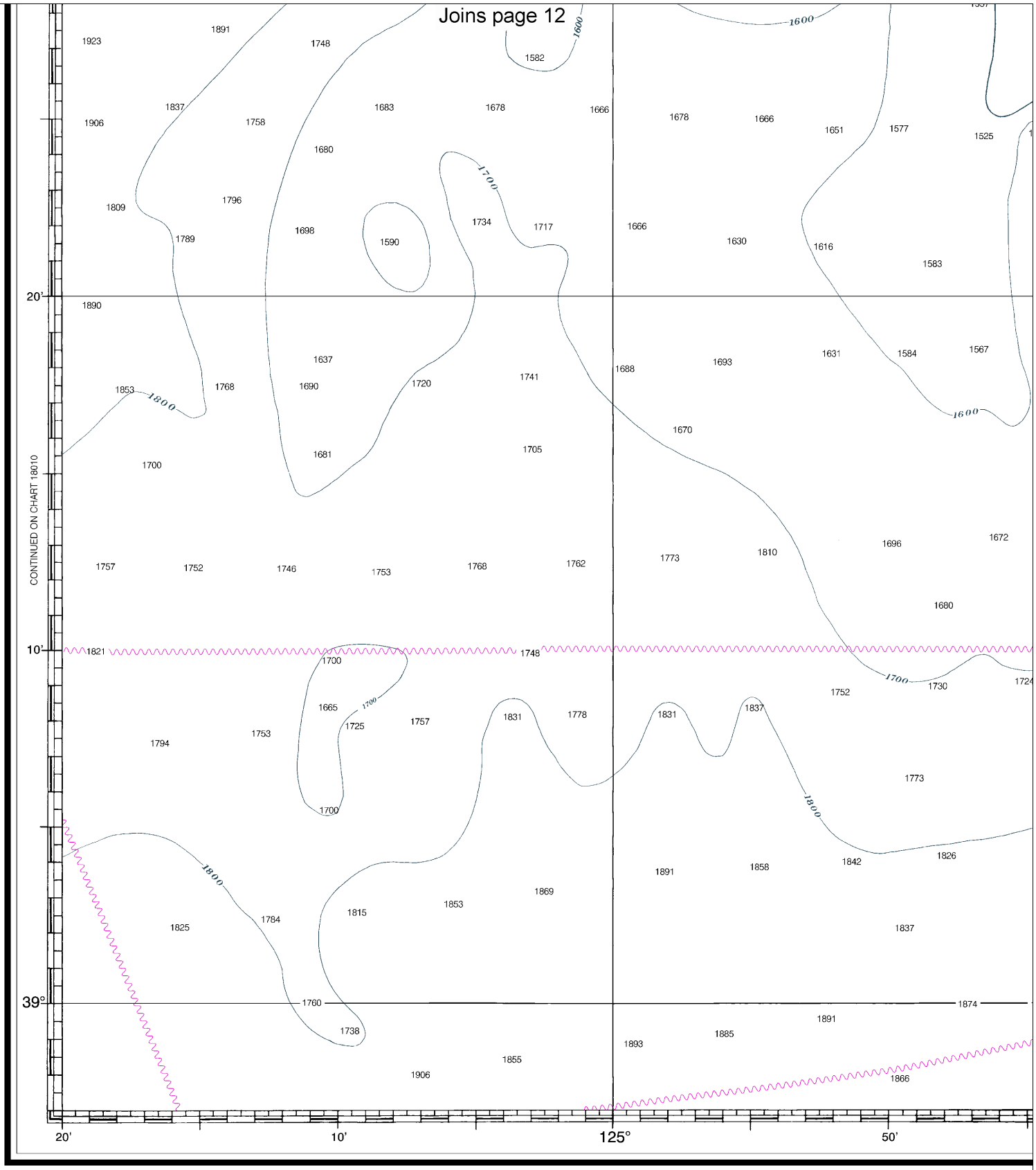
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or http://www.oceangrafix.com.



24th Ed., Feb. /12 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 11/12
Corrected through LNM Jan. 31/12

18620

CAUTION

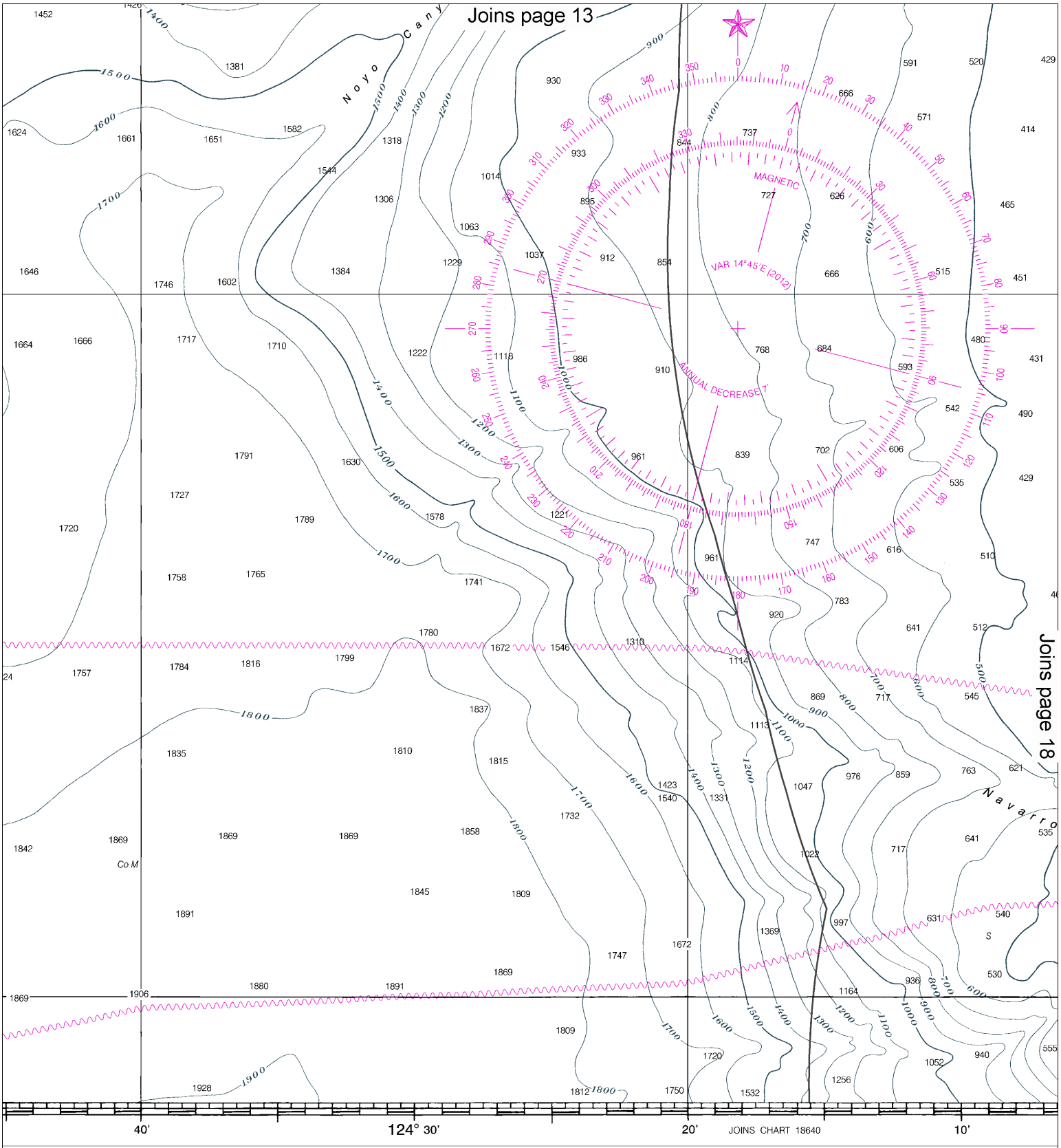
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FAT

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHO

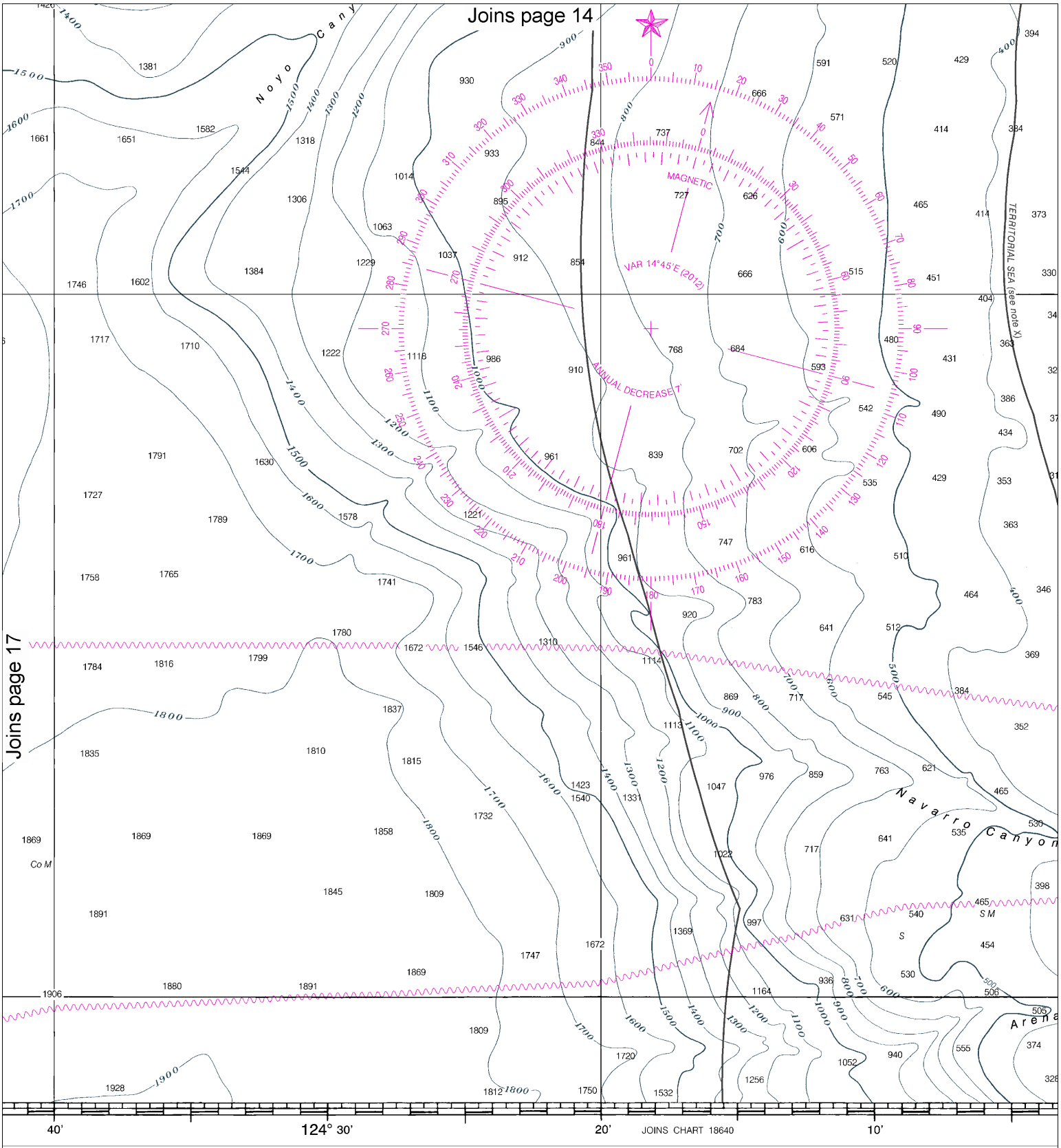
16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



THOMS
(OMS)

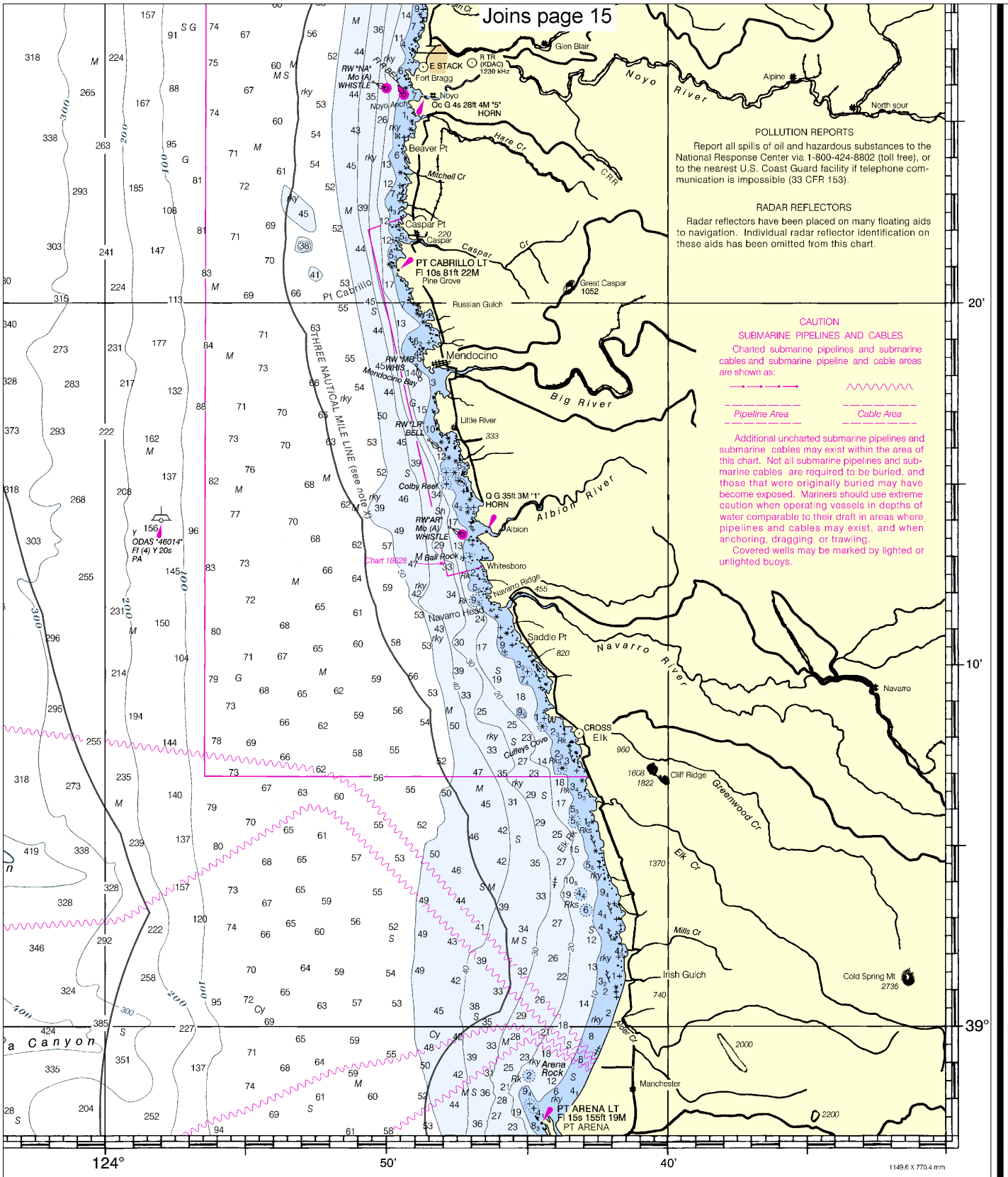
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Point Arena to Trinidad Head

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:200,000

18620

1149.6 X 770.4 mm

ED. NO. 24

NSN 7642014011497 NGA REFERENCE NO. 18ACO18620

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

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Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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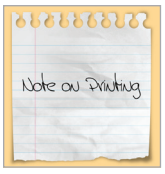

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